SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1883,

Daly's Theatre- Heart and Hand. 2 and 4 F. M. Grand Opera House-Lightset Lendon 3 F. M. Madison Square 2 heatre-The Halah. 2 and 928 F. M. Albio's Cardon-Excelsion, 2 and t.P. M. Spencer's Palace Music all-Variety 2and 1 C. M. Springer's Palace Music attacking 2244
Theatre Comiques Andlight Quartiell, 87 M.
Union Square Theatre—Yes. 2244 F.M.
Windows Theatre—The Sandt Ring, 2244 F.M.
\$448 Mt. Theatre—Pal's Austrian 2244 F.M.
\$235 St. Theatre—Zendis, 2244 F.M.

Advertising Hates.

Datty and Sunpay, 60 cents a line, ordinary advertising; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEERLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The Prospect of Harmony.

The last Democratic State Convention resolved that the primary elections in this city should be held under the auspices and direction of the State Committee until such time as the various factions here should agree as to the mode of electing delegates to the State Convention.

The resolution adopted by the State Committee at Saratoga on Thursday is subject to criticism in one respect at least. The primaries it provides for are to be called by the representatives of one faction only, and a representative of that faction will preside as Chairman in each instance, until another presiding officer is chosen by the meeting.

Now, if either of the two lending factions was to be thus favored, the State Committee would naturally prefer the County Democracy. But was it not the plain intent of the Convention last year that, in the event of a failure of the factions to come to some agreement, the State Committee should cause the primaries to be held in such a manner that either the County Democracy nor Tammany Hall could exert any paramount influence at the outset, such as would be given by empowering the members of one faction to fix the times and places of meeting and preside in the first instance? We think so. At all events, the course we have indicated would have been a wise one to follow

As it is, the Republicaus are already beginning to congratulate themselves upon the prospect of disunion in the Democracy. division, however, even in this city, is by no means so inevitable as they seem to suppose, Mr. Hubert O. Thompson declares that men should be nominated here whom all Democrats can support, and Mr. John Kelly thinks a union on local tickets is essential to defeat the Republicans. We should have been giad to see permanent harmony established by the action of the State Committee, but we have little doubt that it will eventually result from the action of the two factions themselves.

Broad as the Continent.

We observe that some of our contemporaries cherish the idea that because the Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN has distinguished himself by opposing petty steals in Congress his ideas of economy in the administration of the Government are narrow—that he is a sort of one-horse refermer, as it were.

This is a great mistake. Mr. HOLMAN differs from many statesmen in that he opposes stealing and jobbery not only in the abstract, but also in the concrete. While a member of Congress he has sought to block dishonest games wherever he has found them in progress. He is for economy in practical detail as well as in theoretical generality. Therein lies one of his chief titles to the gratitude of the country.

When it comes to taking a comprehensive view of the proper policy of honest American government in the larger sense, Mr. HOLMAN rises to the level of true political philosophy. Nobody has defined the one great issue of the time better than HOLMAN. in the following passage:

"The current history of the Government demonstrates expenditure; that the Administration will be either fragal and honest, or lavish and corrupt."

These are words of gold, and the doctrine that they convey is as broad as the con-

The Attractions of the Camp Meeting.

The camp meeting at Ocean Grove, now under way, is remarkably successful this year, at least so far as the attendance is concerned. There are more people on the grounds than ever before. A surf meeting on Sunday night drew a crowd of thirty thousand people, we are told, and the number living at the Grove is estimated at fifty thousand souls.

Such figures are of course to be acconted only with many grains of allowance. One of the hardest things to do is to make a reasonably correct estimate of the number of people in a crowd. Whatever the exact number there, however, it is manifest that there are many more people at Ocean Grove, than the most famous camp meetings of this country of the days gone by drew together.

Those early camp meetings spread the faith of Methodism with a marveilous rapidity throughout the United States. At Ocean Grove, Methodist Bishops and preachers are likewise calling sinners to repentance, and with appeals which are substantially the same as those addressed so successfully in other days to the crowds who assembled under the trees when meeting houses to hold the religiously disposed were lacking.

Such an enormous gathering as that at kind or another are almost continually going on, might suggest that this was a time when which have taken place in that assemblythe multitude were peculiarly concerned as to their souls. A camp meeting of like proportions would have overjoyed the pioneers of Methodism. They would have had good reason for feeling that another Pentecost had indeed come.

But the vast population now at Ocean Grove does not indicate that there is at present any great religious awakening. It does not mean that men and women are more than usually hungering for the spiritual food offered by the preachers and exhorters. It does not foreshadow a revival.

It only means that the camp meeting in these days is becoming more and more popular among the Methodists as a means of summer recreation. It enables great num- in conformity with the wishes of Republibers of them to spend a pleasant time to- cars for about five. It is, therefore, in it gether, to hold a prolonged pienic in the strictest sense, on its trial before the people country during the warm weather, and to do and he would be a bold man who should It at comparatively small expense to each affirm that, by its home or its foreign policy, individual. They go to the camp meeting for social pleasure, to meet congenial stitutional monarchy which France may company, and to be with those who think as they do, and with whom they are in church fellowship. There they can enjoy IFFE and heir of the Count of CHAMBORD. the freedom of intercourse which a camp permits. The religious exercises of the picnic do not repel them. They like the ex-

meetings bring them together and strengthen their community of feeling. Besides, they give them occupation.

The camp meeting, therefore, supplies real want. It is more needed, and appeals to a greater number than the fashionable watering place affected by the rich and worldly, and brings together a far more con gental and homogeneous crowd. It is attend ed by people who naturally belong together, who have similar tastes, and many strong bonds of union. There is probably far more real enjoyment had at Ocean Grove, for in-

stance, than at Saratoga or Newport. No wonder, then, that the camp meeting increases in popularity among those for whom it is intended. It seems to be a firstrate institution. But the success of the camp meeting in these days does not indicate any increasing regard for religion, any new re ligious awakening, only a more general desire among the Methodists to enjoy the social advantages it offers under circumstances so novel and so inspiriting.

The Death of the Count of Chambord.

There may still remain men of as high honor and as sincere devotion to their principies as the Count of CHAMBORD, who died at Frohsdorf vesterday after a lingering ill ness; but certainly there never lived a man who surpassed him in these respects. Rather than compromise an hereditary idea he refused the crown of France, though he claim ed it to be his by right divine; and in this act, the opposite of all that any politician or any statesman of ordinary moral sense would have done under the circumstances he added a new and a higher dignity to the institution of monarchy, and reflected an unexpected glory upon an expiring cause.

He was the last of the descendants of Louis XIV., who, in accordance with the laws and treaties of the old monarchy, were qualified to inherit the French crown; and with his demise the title to the throne passes to the Count of Panis. who, by the rule of primogeniture, rep resents the right of succession transmitted from Louis XIII, through the younger of his two sons-through that prince who during his lifetime, was known as Monsicur and as the Dake of Orleans. It is, in other words, about two and a half centuries since the family, of which the Count of Paris is the head, branched off from the parent stem, and for about a hundred years the princes of this House have been conspicuous for sympathy and cooperation in the uprising of the Freuch people against the traditions of the ancien regime. For the first time, therefore, the advocates of constitutional monarchy and the believers in the divine right of kings can now look to the same person for the realization of their dreams; the hereditary claim to rule, and the historical prestige of the white flag, having at last devoived upon a family which more than half a century ago adopted the tricolor, and all of which that banner is the emblem. It is, indeed, no ordinary or trivial substitution which has been announced to the French Legitimists assembled at Frohsdorf in the customary formula, Le roi est mort—vive le roi!

From a political point of view, the man who has just died may be said to have been dead all his life long, with the exception of a brief period after the last Franco-German war, when his pretensions to reign might have been ratified by the Versailles Assembly but for his inflexible refusal to depart from the traditions of his race by accepting the flag indissolubly coupled in the minds of Frenchmen with the gains and glories of the last hundred years. That a person so totally disqualified by his opinions to discharge the functions of a constitutional king should, only ten years ago, have virtually received a conditional offer of the crown from a French Legislature chosen by universal suffrage, bears startling testimony to the tenacity of reactionary ideas and the insecurity of republican institutions in France. How unreasonable it is to talk of the republic as impregnably established in France, when, in 1873, only three years after the country had been sunk in shame and almost ruined by a monarchibeyond question that not even the most sweeping re- cal government, a majority of the Versailles Assembly would have restored tures have embarrassed the public service for an hour; the Bourbon dynasty had it but and, furthermore, that in a dovernment like ours there consented to make some specious comis no safe ground between severy economy and producal promises with the prescriptive rights and just demands of the new time. So far as the mass of the voting population in the rural districts is concerned, the success obtained in late elections by the Republicans is due less to their own strength than to the weakness of their adversaries; to the hopeless impracticability of the programme put forth by the Count of CHAM-

BORD, to the intestine quarrels of the Bonapartist faction, and to the refusal of the head of the Orieans family to take any step inconsistent with his acknowledgment of the superior pretensions of the elder branch. It is possible that even now, when, for upwards of five years, the Republicans have enjoyed uninterrupted control of the administrative machinery, and have exhausted all' legal means for the removal of their opponents from every post, small or great, in which some influence over elections is attainable, the people, if consulted directly upon the question, might vote in favor of a constitutional monarchy. They might avow a preference, in other words, for a regime which, while insuring to the middle class and to the peasantry all that has been hitherto nequired, should supply firm guarantees against attack or encroachment in the future, from below as

well as from above. But whatever might be the result of applying such a test just now, when the Ministry of Jules Ferry, largely composed of Gambettists, is invested with not a little of GAMBETTA's prestige, it is well nigh certain that the accession to power of CLEMENCEAU, and the ascendency of Jacobin, not to say Socialist, ideas in the Ocean Grove, where religious services of one | Chamber of Deputies—and such is the logical outcome of the successive evolutiors would give the signal for an abandonment of the republican principle, in favor of a system framed upon the English model, by the great landowning and trading classes which in France constitute a large majority of the

electorate. We have seldom seen anything more absurd than the analogy suggested by a Paris newspaper, in the vaunt that republican institutions are no more endangered in France by the death of the Count of CHAMBORD than they were in the United States by the assassination of Lincoln. The truth is that, although a republican form of government has numinally existed in France for some twelve years, it has only been administered it has proved its superiority over the connow, at any time, he invited to establish by him who is at once grandson of Louis Path-

Moreover, the French republic is of a poor sort. It is a centralized, despotic government, no matter by what name it may be

cal self-government everywhere, and guaraneeing to the people the right of taking care of their own affairs, is unknown in France.

A Remedy People Will Not Try.

"If to-day," said Mr. HENRY GEORGE, in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, "you were to open a large tract of land near New York city, you would find a grand rush for it which would relieve every overcrowded trade."

Mr. Gronge seems to have forgotten the existence of Long Island.

On Long Island there are large tracts of land accessible to the city, which can be readily bought at very low prices. Building lots can be obtained for five dollars, and whole farms, and not bad farms, either, for ten or fifteen dollars an acre.

Why do the workingmen of this city neglect the opportunities thus presented Mr. George may say that the land should be given away, without any charge whatever, in order to produce the grand rush he speaks of; but surely if there was any such general desire to acquire land as his language asserts, the low prices which prevail in extensive districts on Long Island would not suffice to keep people from settling there.

Perhaps Mr. George would answer ou question in somewhat the same way that he responded to an inquiry by Senator Call. "How do you account for the fact," asked that gentleman, "that in the Southern States

there are and always have been great tracts of good agricultural land upon which people cannot be got to settle?" "I can only account for that," said Mr

GEORGE, "upon the theory that people do not want to go to the South." And so he may say that people do not go to Long Island because they do not want to go

to Long Island. But this is not satisfactory as an explanation, and cannot be reconciled with his other statement that every overcrowded trade would be relieved by opening a large tract of land near this city. Importance of the New York Election

The election in New York this fall is im portant in many respects. The entire Legislature is to be chosen, the Senate holding for two years, and taking part in the election of a Senator in Congress to succeed Mr. LAP-HAM, who occupies the seat which ROSCOE CONKLING vacated. The Legislature has come to be the ruling power of the State.

Of the State officers to be elected the mos important are the Comptroller, the head of the financial department of the Government the Attorney-General, who deals with the great corporations; the State Engineer, upon whose skill and fidelity to duty th success of our free canals very much depends, and the Secretary of State, who is a representative sort of functionary. In pursuance of the recent amendment of the Constitution, twelve additional Judges of the Su preme Court are to be chosen this fall. Besides these, a large number of officers of local importance are to be elected in the several

The people of the State, therefore, have a deep interest in the coming election. The Democratic party has a special interest in the general result. If the Democrats carry the State officers and the Legislature, the facwill exert an influence upon the Presidential contest far beyond the effect produced by a victory in any other State. To capture Ohlo from the Republicans in October would be cheering; but to carry New York in November would turn the tide in favor of the Democrats in all the doubtful States. Will the New York Democracy prove equal to the emergency?

The American people will not feel any alarm over the fact that the very latest news from the President of the United States is under date of Tuesday last. We hope he has had a glorious time within the past three days, during which he has been beyond reach of the telegraph. On Tuesday he was called up at 5 o'clock in the morning for the journey over the foothills of the Shoshone Mountains, and very cold morning it was, as is shown by the fact that there was ice in the water buckets. The President sprang to saddle after enjoying breakfast and after the tents had been packed on the mules. and his ride was over a rugged country, in which, no doubt, his horsemanship was put to the test. At the eveningtide he reached a camping place, and the tents of his party were pitched in a pine grove beside a trout stream, in which he appears at once to have begun pis catorial operations. The President ought to have taken a historian and a poet along with him in this wonderful tour among the heavenkissing mountains.

WILLIAM PURCELL of the Rochester Union is a newspaper man who can afford to take a political office. He will be elected Secretary of State in November, and the people of New York may congratulate themselves on the prospect.

The extent of the disaster in Minnesota's tornado-swept city of Rochester may be judged from the fact that even the cometery in which several of the victims of the storm were buried with public ceremonies yesterday was greatly damaged by the wind. Strange stories are told of the freaks of the storm. People whose ideas of a great storm are based only upon their experience of winds that simply blow straight ahead can have no conception of the fearful work accomplished by a wind that whirls with the speed of a locomotive's driving wheel and carries heavy buildings up into the air like toy balloons. We are told that two hundred dwell ing houses in Rochester were completely demolished and carried away almost in the twinkling of an eye. Many of the sufferers from this fearful calamity are in great distress. having lost all they possessed. Their cry for help must not go unheeded.

Two last spikes were driven this week at about the same date. One was the last spike which bound together the eastern and western ends of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Independence Guich; the other was the last spike at the fifty-mile post of the new railroad in the eastern part of Canada. Prince Grongs of Wales was present to drive the Canadian spike, and a banquet celebrated the event; by whom the American spike was driven is not mentioned, but there was a great shout, and the assembled workmen may well have been proud of their feat of laying the last nine miles of road between breakfast and the middle of the afternoon. The route is now open for business to Oregon, and a train of thirty ears of wheat was announced on Thursday to be about to start at once from Walla Walla for Minneapolts. Such an event well deserves more elaborate celebration, and this will accordingly be given week after next, when very last and golden spike will be driven.

Now that SULLIVAN has become a teetotaler PADDY RYAN seems to feel obliged to drink for SULLIVAN and himself. The slugger who gets drunk is a fool.

The rebuke of Chief Serring Bull by Chief John A. Louan, which occurred near Fort Yates the other day, will no doubt take its place in the annals of the Indian race. The Senate Committee on Reservations and the Sloux of the Standing Rock Agency having met in conference at the latter point, Serrino Bull. created a commotion by declining to talk with the committee, on the ground that its members sere drunk, and theraupon all the Bioux with drew. The monstrous absurdity of this accusation, and of the implication that a United States Senator ever would be or could be drunk. aroused the anger of Chief LOGAN. SITTING hortations and the prayers and songs. The | called A really free republic, encouraging lo- | BULL was given his choice between an apology

and the guard house, and selected the former alternative. Then Chief Logan administered a sharp lecture to Chief Sirring Bull, in the presence of the other Indians. Whether the committee really was convivial, or whether the accusation was born of Sirring Bull's imag-

ination and tongue, does not clearly appear. The announcement by Prof. Swift, the Rechester astronomer, that he had discovered omething that looked like a comet in the constellation Andromeda, aroused a thrill of expectation, for Prof. Swirr is a veteran comet hunter, and the splendor of the great comet of last fall has not yet been forgotten. But it turns out that he had only stumbled upon a nebula which has been seen before hundreds of times. Amateurs often mistake nebulæ for comets, but when an experienced astronomer is deceived in that way he must feel very much like an old fisherman who thinks he has hooked a bass and pulls up a dog-fish.

San Francisco is thoroughly satisfied with her street procession of the Templars, which had been looked forward to and talked about for many months, "To the old California pioneer," says the despatch, "it was something beyond realization-his mind reverted to the sand hills, and he was dazed." believe JOAQUIN MILLER and BRET HARTE, there were as knightly souls among the '49ers as among the most gorgeous of Monday's holi-

The recent seizure of the English sloop Photographer, on the charge of smuggling Chinamen from British Columbia, may lend to disclosures in regard to the contraband traffic on the Northwestern frontier. Two branches of smuggling-opium and Chinamen-are carried on there to a great extent. At San Francisco alone it is supposed that over \$6,000,000 worth of opium has been smuggled during the last ten years, largely for Chinamen; and now they are smuggling Chinamen to smoke the muggled opium. According to the Collector at Tacoma, whose officers, aided by the revenue steamer Wolcott, captured the Photographer, nearly a hundred Chinamen had within a few days crossed the line, along the shore, in canoes or boats. This is a direct violation of the statute, and punishable.

Now that the ridiculous application of MICHAEL FAY for a mandamus requiring the Executive Committee of the Committee for the Erection of the Statue of Liberty to award him the contract for the erection of the pedestal has been dismissed, it is to be hoped that no further annoyances will be thrown in the way of the committee or of Mr. F. Hopkinson SMITH, to whom the contract was awarded

The new system of inspection of hogs which has begun in Chicago, with the view of determining the existence of triching in the pork, is one good result of Germany's outery and embargo. However exaggerated the foreign complaints against American hogs, the best way to remove them is to establish so stringent an examination here that there will be no ground for anxiety on the other side of

Many housekeepers will doubtless be startled over the news of a boy having thrown up his situation because he was ordered by the ady of the house to tell certain visitors she was "not at home" when, in fact, she was at ome. Instead of laughing at the boy, housekeepers can learn a lesson from his honesty. Think of the lady of the house trying to teach that boy to lie!

THE CONSISTORY.

Thirty-three Rishops Numbeated by the Pope -American Priests Promoted.

ROME, Aug. 9 .- The Consistory was held o-day. Before 1870 the Cardinals were verbally invited to the conclave by the Pope's ushers, who informed them of the hour and place of meeting. Now the invitations are printed and sent by the substitute of the Congregation of the Consistors. They are:

Eme et Rue Domine

SANCTISSIMUS DOMINUS NOSTER benigne dispos nit notamidas proponere Leelesias Feria quinta die non mencia Augusti 1983 hora decina cam dimido a in quocirca placeat EMINESTIE, PUSTIE, Interesse, F. Con, Illuminali, S. C. Substitutus,

This invitation is accompanied by a circular from the Master of Ceremonies of his Holmess prescribing the dress which the Cardinals must wear. To-day being vigit of St. lawrence, the Cardinals had purple robes and no fur. Here is that there is the test of the cardinals and purple robes and no fur. INTINATIO PER CUENORES PACIENDA

Designation for Chronics Patients.

Designation of the Chronics of Chronics Individual Committee of the Chronics of Chronics o tithisles, qui vestilus *vadaceis* de pervigitioni festi s un productio el cappis it, qui *violaceis* sino pellitus srinel els, induit intercent

DE MANDATO SSMI D. N. PAPÆ Aritonius Cataldi Protonotarius, Apostolicis Carcoloniis Proefectus.

Protonoisrius, Apostolicis Carcinomis Practectus.

No Cardinais were appointed. No allocution was read. Thirty-three lishops were nominated, and there were eighteen supplemental nominations, including that of the lev. Patrick William Riordan of Chicago, to be the coaclintor of Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco, with the right of succession, and that of the Rev. Joseph Rademacher of La Fayette, Ind., to the Cathedral at Nasiville. Tenn.

His Holiness received the newly-elected Bishops in the Hall of the Throne, and made a short address inculcating seal for the Church and for the salvation of souls.

Election Prospects in Ohio

From the Cinclanati Enquire The prospects of Judge Headly's election they were never so bright as they are to-day. A little carnest work on the part of his friends, and he will be the next Governor of Ohio by 25000 unifority. His compaign as far as it has come has been brilliant. added to the political literature of the country. He has shown the kind of metal he is made qf, and given the Democracy and the people in general assurance of a man who may be trusted. Only needs such a man as in the Gubernatorial chair, and there is no onger any doubt of his election. If there ever were any serious differences in the Democratic party in Ohio they are closing up, and victory is in sight. Close up the ranks and orese forward!

Just the Truth.

From the Buffala Courier. The Presidential frauds have done for Mr. Tilden what the Presidency itself could hardly defor any man; as a private entire he has remained one of he most conspicuous figures in American politics. The temperatic party has other distinguished leaders not inferior to Mr. Tilden in statesmanship and patriotism, but the Democrats whose first choice for the Presidency Mr. Tilden would be, if he were still a candidate, are ev dently more numerous than the supporters of all other Democratic aspirants combined.

The President's Escape.

From the Laramic Boomerang. The next moment there was a crumbling of a crag overhead, and then a tremendous fall over the pathway into the aloss beneath. It was a narrow escape for the party and when they reached the ter minus of the pass they dismounted and partock of a stars of claret all around. When the party reached this place a tent was pitched and all hands turned in. The resident is terribly sumburned. Senator Vest sat most \$7 of his hard carned money.

A Millionaire Administration Proposed. From the Judge.

For President-John W. Mackay (worth \$18,-1901.00 of Sevenia.
For Vue Freshdest-Ex. Senator Henry A. Tabor (\$10,000,000) of Colorado.
With the accompanying Cabbret.
hencetary of Sale-Robert G. ingersoll (\$8,000,000)
after another Star Frode trial)
secretary of the Transmy-William H. Vanderbilt
\$200,000,000 tary of the Interior Charles Delmonico (\$2,500). 2.01—inscription to the definition of the second of the control of

An Honest Man. From the Cheaniste Herald

When Jeremiah S. Black left the Cabinet in Seil he was \$7 are in dolo. How this must disgust the obesons the Chandlers and the Shermans, at the stupidity and foolishness of Judge Black

Bear at Haif the Money. From the Philipbelephia Time To pay for Chaudier's trip Uncle Sam shells

M. RENAN ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

PARIS, Aug. 10 .- During the first week in

August France reschoes from end to end with Academic eloquence. It is the moment of the distribution of prizes and paper crowns to the pupils of the various public educational estabishments and to the laurentes of the lyres of Paris. Generally the pedagogic notabilities who take part in these coremonies, speak in a language without color or relief, and emit admonitory phrases couched in a uniformly classical style, intermingled with reminiscences that are of no general interest. The ceremony of prize-distribution is, however, in the main a family festival, and the speeches in question have the merit of being in their place, like those marriage or funeral allocutions so much in favor among the French, and whose platitude has never marred their success, This year, however, the prize-day celebrations have produced a speech which is one of the finest pieces of literature of the day, the speech of M. Ernest Renan, delivered last Wednesday at the prize distribution at the Lyces Louise le Grand, the chief of the Parisian State lyceds. Referring to the words of a preceding speaker M. Renan told his young hearers that the rational culture of the mind and the perfecting of the intellectual and moral being could not be improvised, but needed long continued experiments under experienced masters. Progress in modern societies was the work of reflective reason. "Formerly," said M. Renan

"a sort of spontaneous genius, aided by the rudeness of manners and the unconsciousness of the masses, created those great political and religious developments whose consequences still rule us in many respects. Barbarism founded in former times, it founded with . solidity that can no longer be equalled, sombre and majestic edifices, inconvenient, durable too durable even, for they soon became embarrassing to those who had not built them, and often they imposed themselves too much on the future. Cultivated reason alone will found benceforward. It will raise lighter constructions, but constructions more easy to modify less massive, but also less tyrannical for those who inherit them. The problem of the government of societies is becoming more and more a scientific problem, the solution of which supposes the exercise of the rarest faculties of the mind. War, industry, economic administration, are now complicated sei-ences. These social functions, for which formerly courage, elegance, and honesty were sufficient, now require strong heads, capable of embracing simultaneously many ideas and holding them fixed at the same time under the glance. People often complain that force is becoming the sovereign of the world. It should se added that the great force nowadays is the culture of the mind in all its degrees. Barbarism is irrevocably vanquished, because everything aspires to become scientific. Barbarish would never have artillery, and if it had artillery, it would not know how to handle it. Barbarism would never have learned industry or strong political organization for all that supposes great intellectual application. Now barbarism is not capable of intellectual application. The habit of application is acquired by strong dis-cipline, of which scientific and literary education possesses the secret. Assuredly this privi lege of intellectual culture did not begin in our own days. To say nothing of antiquity, the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries saw the constitution of a Europe, mistress of the world in the name of superior civilization. During the past hundred years the movement has been accelerated although the interior organization of societies has been profoundly modified. The societies of the present day can no longer count simply, as the societies of former times, on the hereditary qualities of a few chosen families, on tutelary institutions. on political mechanism, in which the value of the framework was often superior to that of the individuals. The culture of the individual has become with us a necessity of the first order. We must now perform by means of education what was formerly done by heredity of blood, ancestral usages, and traditions of family and corporation."
"Theu," continued M. Renan, "the impor-

tance of public instruction is increased tenfold, and the struggle for life is transported to the schoolroom. The less cultivated race will be infallibly suppressed, or, what in the end amounts to the same thing, thrown into the background by the more cultivated race. Publle instruction will then become in a State as important a matter as armament or the protheir school years as decisive. "Austere du- in the gift of his fellow citt ties," he said " await you, and we should be | wanting in sinearity if we showed you in the modifications that human society has undergone merely a diminution of obstacles to be conquered and in some sort a lightenof the charges of life, Liberty is in appearance a lightening; in reality it is a burden, and therein lies the nobleness of liberty. It engages and obliges, it augments the sum of efforts imposed on each individual. Consider then the life that is before you as a grave thing full of responsibility. Is that a reason why you should look upon yourselves as less favored by fortune than those who have preceded you? On the contrary, Yours is the good part, and I see a thousand reasons for envying you, not only because you are young, and because youth is the discovery of an excollent thing, life; but because you will see that which we shall not be able to see, you will know that which we are restlessly seeking, you will possess the solution of political prob lems about which we hesitate because facts have not yet spoken clearly enough." M. Benan warned the young people against the pessimists, who would tell them that life is not worth having. "For my part," he said,

such is not my opinion. I have passed through that life which is there before you like an unknown and boundless country; I do not expect much that is new from it; that boundary which you believe to be at an inlimite distance from you, I see close to me. Well, with my hand upon my conscience, I can say that I have found that life, which it has become the fashion to decry. to me. Well, with my hand upon my conscience, I can say that I have found that life, which it has beenne the fashion to deery, good and worthy of the love that the young may for it. The only mistake that you make is in supposing it iong. No, it is very short; but with that everption, I assure you, it is a good thing to have fived, and the first duty of man leward the infisite out of which he comes, is gradfude. The generous improvement which makes you enter without a shadow of accord-pease, the career at the ond of which so many desappointed ones deciare that they have found a shing but disgret, is then very philosophical in its way. It is you who are in the right. Forward, then, with courage; suppress bothing of your ardor; that fire that burns within you is the very spirit which spread providentially in the boson of humanity, is, as it were the principle of the motive power. Goon goon, and never lose the faste for life. When neadly compain of life it is almost always because they have asked of it the impossible. On this point trust implicitly the experience of the safes. There is only one basis for a happy life manely, the arresult of virtue and of truth. You will be content with life if you make good use of it, if you are content with iffe if you make good use of it, if you are content with yourselves. An excellent sentence is thus 'Sock first the kingdom of heaven and all the rest shall be given unto you.

After further admentituous to his young hearers to avoid that green your of our times, peasing my high provents our beloving in the disputerestedness of vertue M. Renag contin-After further admonitions to his young hearors to avoid that grevents our believing in the
disinterestedness of virtue. M. Henan continned: You will see the twentleth century. Althere, I contest is a privinge that I envy you
you will see something that we cannot foreste.
You will see something that we cannot foreste.
You will hear what beopie will say about us
you will hear what beopie will say about us
you will hear what beopie will say about us
you will hear what beopie will say about us
you will hear bear niceteenth century about
which recopie will speak so harshiy, will have had
its good parts, some sincere minds, some warm
hearts, some berees of duty. Succeeding generations are in general unjust toward each
other. What is cailed male grace is often only
justice. People represent opinion with its mobility; but buttom things are mobile. Broadmindedness does not exclude strong raises of
conduct. Hold always invancibly to legality.
Defend zealously your liberty, and respect the
opinions of others. Maintain the independence of your judgment, but never engrante
from your country officer in reality or in spirit,
console yourselves by holding firmly to something sternal. Everything will be transformed
around you. You will be perhaps the wilnesses
of the most considerable changes that the his
tory of himanuty has ever presented. But
there is one thing sure, namely, that in all the
sought, and a fatherland to serve and love. T. G.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

Over the Foothills of the Shashones to the

Crossing of the Sanke River. CAMP STRONG, Wy., Aug. 21, via Bozeman, Mont., Aug. 23,-The reveille call at 5 o'clock awoke us all from a refreshing sleep, though the ice in our buckets this morning showed that three blankets had been not too many during the night for our comfort. Half-past 6 found all the tents struck and packed on the mules and the Presidential party in the saddle. Our route to-day of thirty miles lay nearly northward over the foothills of the Shoshone Mountains, avoiding the marshy bottoms of the

Mountains, avoiding the marshy bottoms of the Snake River, which are very treacherous; and it was a rough and rugged country, covered for nearly a quarter of the distance by dense tracts of burned and fallen timber. At moon we reached a sparsely timbered knoll, which commanded a view of Jackson Lake, with the snow-covered tops rising from its sheres in the background. The scene was wild and grand, and repaid us for our severe, hot, and dusty march in the carly part of the day.

This evening we are camping at the crossing of Snake River, which was last year named by tien, Sheridan "Camp Strong." Our tents are pitched on the banks of the stream in a grove of lofty pines. Trout are abundant, and the party are taking advantage of their last opertunity of fishing before reaching the Yellowstone region. The surroundings of this camp are beautiful, and the opportunity for sport so good that President Arthur has decided we should remain here another day. The President and the other members of the party are in their usual good health and spirits.

The Slaughter of American Game.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: Every lover of the rapidly disappearing large game of America, and all who have a bumane borror of the killing of wild food animals for sport, will thank Frank Wilkeson for the expression in The Sex of his hearty hatred of the "theckered pattern" British hunting parties, who butched in quantities elk, deer, aufelope, and grouse, in our Ter ritories. These British animal murderers are a growing nusance. The ranchmen of the plains and the properfore and miners of the mountains should combine against them, and stop their annual massacres. It do not hesitate to ask Frank Wilkeson to render the country the service of organizing the prespectors and miners of the Booky Mountains against these brutal hunters as the scriptor, II K. Brown, and ex-Congress-man Wm. Morris of Philadelphia organized the guides of the Adirondack region some fifteen years ago agains British put hunters. For eleven years in succession those two genuine sportsmen went into our North Wood. with rod, gun, and pencil. The famous Sam Dunning was their guide and comrads. Sam came into camp one afternoon with the angry intelligence that a rich Englishman, with an arsenal of firearms, a puck of dogs, and dozen guides and servants, was hilling deer another part of the lake on which Brown It is skins without builet holes I want, you know; and the only way to get them is to drown the animals, you know;" and helatored shamelessly at his british pastine of drowning all the deer the guides and dogs had driven from the woods into the water. Brown and Davis made a forced march to the success of their four footed forest friends. At the Englishman's camp some of his goides who knew Brown introduced him. The Englishman bowed and offered his hand. The sculptor put his hands behind his back and looked the Englishman sternly in

What does this mean ?" he asked, hanglitily

"It means that I do not shake hands with butchers!" epiled Brown. The Englishman showed fight and blustered; but no man ever showed fight long looking into H. K. Brown's eyes. To shorten the story, the sculptor and the ex Con-gressman went at the British butcher's guides and quickly persuaded them not only to quit his service, but to tell him that he had killed his last deer in the Adiron dacks, and must get out of them forthwith and never return. The guides' spontaneous repentance of their shameful service went to the extent of confiscating all the skins and antiers the fellow had obtained, and very nearly to the confiscation of his arsenal of weapons. The Englishman left the Adirondacks the next day.

But that night, before going to sleep, every guide in the two camps signed his name to n set of laws for the protection of game in the North Woods, and the control of butcher hunters of the British pattern. They had been drawn up by Mr. Davis, and signed by himself. Brown, and Sam Dunning. These laws are to this day in protective force throughout the Allrondacks. I beg Frank Wilkeson similarly to organize a Rocky

Mountain society for the protection of deer, elk, ante lope, bear, and heaver against the massacring English, and to extend the organization throughout the Bocky range from Mexico to Canada. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

Newspaper Men for Mayor of New York.

From the Post-Express. There is, however, one class of business men pon which our brethren of New York city might draw with advantage when next, they have to fill the Mayor's chair—the editorial fraterinty. Not that we should advise making a selection that would provoke personal or

partisan cumities.

We fear that the Times would "view with slarm and apprehension" the nomination of Mr. Hogh Hastings, and that the commercial Advertises would be but a lakewarm supporter if not an unsparing critic of the adminimportant a matter as armament or the production of wealth; for a nation combats by means of its individuals, and the individual's at least half created by instruction." M. Benan went on to tell his young hearers to consider the superstance of the matter of the great superstance of the shorts exported. In Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction." M. Benan went on to tell his young hearers to consider that superstance of the shorts exported in the superstance of the shorts. The consumption of the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction." M. Benan went to the shorts exported in the superstance of the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction." M. Benan went to the shorts exported in the superstance of the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction." M. Benan went to the matter of the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction. The clients of the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction. The clients of the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction. The clients of the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction. The clients of the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction. The clients of the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction of the constant in the shorts exported in Austria the amount is it at least half created by instruction of the shorts exported in the sh meet with a hot opposition, though our own conviction is that if he were Mayor of New York, and clothed | see few broweries, with the powers with which such an official should be

hoff. The last named gentleman is perhaps not sufficlently well-known outside of his own profession there would be a stubbern opposition to puttin Curtis at the head of the great municipal machine.

But of the other two, either might be selected with the certainty that he would give the city a competent and clean-handed administration, and discharge the duties of his high office with equal intelligence, integrity, and apartiality. There is this much to be said for the lour nalist, as compared with the merchant or ain other business man—bis occupation compels him to take an active, intimate and sustained interest in public affairs. He is familiar with the system of administration, he is acquainted with the ways of politicians, and he has a knowledge more or less intimate of the important of there.

Stone or Mr. Ronner would make a Mayor who could neither be builted nor bought-could neither be

fisttered por fooled. Why Newark will be Famous Forever.

From the Critic. The Philadelphia Press has found that the manufacturing city of Newark, N. J., is or has been the home of a manufact of literary people. Mrs. E. C. Kinney, whose husband founded the literature, her son the poet Stediman; Dr. Wan, H. Ward, editor of the Independent: Marian Hartand and Amanda M. Dongias: Bay Palater, the hymnologist, and the flev. Dr. Henworth; Dr. Alriham Coles, author of "The Microcosm," translator of the "Dies Ira," and an accomplished was ter of bymas; Wm. A. Whitehead, the historian of New bersey; Thomas Dunn English, Educard Kirke, and oper, the late Prof. James J. Mapes; his pupil, Mr. P. T. Quinn, the pear culturist, and his simulater Mrs. Mars Mapes Bodge, editor of St. Nicholas. The editor of the Craticoy and the editors of the Cratic, it seems, were time residents of the smoky city on the

John C. Cathonn and Disunton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec You come Chursday, July 22, 1899, is the following:

At the eclebration of American independence at Pen-dicton, South Carolina, on the 3d test, the following tases was given by the Hos. John C. Chilman, Vice Pres-ident of the United States.

Consolidation and Disminis-The two extremes of our system; they are both equally clauserose, and engin-beth to be equally the old of our apprehension.

That seems prefix sound doctrine, but we scide in hear such scalingeries asserting to the such sentiments ascribed to Mr. Calborn by the writer of the day. In fact, Mr. Editor, I find our young men and of course our young women, as ignorant of Ameri-can history before the year 1961 at though they were living in Japan or F(t). Pattabatrata, Aug. 21.

Smoking in Ferryboats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In yesterday sees you say that the term "ladies' calon," as used on ferryboats is a missioner. In the same boats there are calons called "gentlemen's calons," which term is

Keep it in the house, that it may be promptly admined to red in all suffice attacks of choices motions exampled distribute, point or any affection of the howels, for which let Jayne's Carminovive Balsam is an effective remedy. At this season of the Year every family will find in it a neeful and reliable curative. Adv.

SUNBEAMS.

-It is said that dwarfs die of premature id age and giants of exhaustion

-Dr. Banks, an eminent Dublin physician,

has declined the distinction of knighthood It is claimed as one of the advantages sessed by Florida that it is south of the tornado bell

-Watermeion cuts are a variety of social festivity enjoyed by temperance tolks in New England
-There is complaint in Western Kentucky

that Eastern Kentucky has got all the designile officer and is getting all of the next best things—the circuses The lives and property of some 20,000 persons in Houston, Texas, have been guarded until reently by three policemen. The force has been in creased to eight men

-In one week in the course of the summer the death rate in Great Britain subsided to 10 per 1.533 of population. Aberdeen had the lowest mortality, 11.4, and Gissgow the highest, 23.6 per 1.033.

-Throughout Minnesota the 15th of August is known as "Prairie Chicken Day." In anticipa tion of the end of the season in which feathered zame is protected by law, parties of gunners are made up in ad-vance, and on Ang. 15 they are in the regions where the game is most plentiful. The shooting this senson is said to be unusually good.

-A veteran oysterman of Baltimore says that one of the principal causes of disaster to the owner yield is the practice of catching and bedding the system n the spawning season. At the annual picule of the Connecticut Ovster Growers' Association a speaker subthat a seew load of said dumped on an oyster bed would destroy over a thousand dollars' worth of cysters.

- Dr. Clauston, in the annual report of the dinburgh Insans Asylum, says that in very neute cares of depression and manifecul exhaustion he has subst tured milk and eggs for stimulants with remarkable success. A bud case of neute delirium was cared by a diet of four quarts of milk and sixteen eggs daily for three months. He says: "I preach the groupel of fatness as the great autidote to the diseases we have to treat." -In Morton's blacksmith shop, in Oneonta,

Charles Gibson was examining a loaded revolver. The hanner-slipped from beneath his thumb and the weapon was discharged. Gibson looked around the floor to fliel the ball, and, unable to find it, he asked Morton what he supposed had become of it. "Better book in your log for it." said Morton. Sibson took this advice, and found he linle where the bullet entered, just below the knee, and the doctors think they can find the bail in the A correspondent in El Paso writes: "I sat on the Plaza this afternoon, and saw approaching a Chinaman whose face was disfigured by a long, ghastly-looking sear. It was Sam Hing, the richest Chinaman

in America, who is said to have salted down four out lions. Rumor has it that all the Chinamen employed in constructing the Mexican and Texas railrowls get their employment through Sem Hing, and that each Chinaman (about 20000) pays him \$1 a month, besides a house for the job of work obtained throughvain. ... The influence of social position on the death rate is shown in the second quarterly return of the Dublin registration district, the area of which is 24,710 statute series with a population of 340,085. Deaths

in the families of the "professional and independent class" were equal to an animal rate of 214 per naming artisans and small shopkeopers 234. In the "general service and workhouse class " it was its o in the latter abone 43.6. Among "persons of rank and property, not otherwise described," it was only 18.5. At the fifty-first annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Liverpool Dr. Austin Flint, in proposing the toast, "The Association," and that the American Medical Association was modelled closely upon the British, and, "in view of arciation which he might venture to call maternal, he was sure they would be gratified to know that their transatiants

daughter was zealously and dutifully striving to follow,

nother." Dr. Filmt called attention to the fact that the

at a respectful distance, in the footsteps of an inducted

American Association was only fifteen years younger -The St. Paul and Minneapolis Proven Press says that a reply to a letter addressed to Dr. P. Eckland of Stockholm, Sweden, acrelation to knowledge there of the existence of leprosy among the swedish settlers in the Northwest, has been received. Dr. Ico. hand writes that reports of the prevalence of leprosy in the United States are given in a medical work issued there in 1871. A report made by Prot. W. Bosch of Christiana, Minnesota, mentions the names of several persons among the Norwegians of Winnesians county, lowa, who are sufficed with leptony. The names are withheld by the State Board of Health.

Extensive forest fires have been raging - EXCUSIVE OFFSE HIPES HAVE BEEN INGUING the Bar Harlier. On a recent afternoon wind blow the flames down the mountain side loward the hotel and for a time it looked as though a slight change in the direction of the wind would be sufficient to cause the simmer visitors to make a hurried change of quarters. A tract of low land three miles by five in extent was burned over. Not far away a hundred men were figh ing the flames all night. Many visitors ascended the mountain in the evening to obtain better views of the binging fracts below. The attraction was semething

novel in the way of summer resort inducement -It appears that the Germans are not the largest consumers of beer and other mult liquors, as has generally been supposed. The Chemical Review figures out that the production of beer in the German emptro amounts to 02 quarts per capita, but a large proper to the Northern States. South of the Ohio River

... The region around Etkhorn Grove, Iowa, endowed, he would make a model magistrate.

of the other journaists of the metropolis to whom application might be made when next the makers of Mayors are going round with their Diogenes Isuterns we might mention Mr. Stone, Mr. Robert Bonner, Mr. George William Curtis, and possibly Mr. Charles Nord hoff. The last named gentleman is performed. pranks there nightly. Two farmers were walking by night recently near a wood. They cut short their strell to hasten back to the homes of their neighbors and proclaim that the guests of Crawford and Bards had ag peared to them. The neighbors turned out and all of them now profess to have seen the spooks plainly and unmistakably. It is said that some of the settlers are so

troubled that they are preparing to quit the region. When the clerks employed in the Pension Bureau at Washington went to the'r work on a recent morning, they found on the steps a near, his wife, and their three children. Parents and children were in rags and covered with dust. The man said that he had been a private in the First Infantry, stationed at Fort Scott; that he was discharged some two years ago and had field a claim for a pension, but was not satisfied with the proceedings of his lawyer; and that he with his the proceedings of his lawyer; and that he with his wife and children, had come on foot from the Binck Hills in the hope of getting the money which he believed was due him. The Acting Commissioner promised to learn as quickly as possible whether the man was entitled to a pension. He said that he had known of men walking from places in Organiand other noints as remote to learn that they had been decelved and that they had no just claims as must the Government.

-M. Pasteur, in his instructions to the French scientific commission sent to Egypt to investigate the narrow of choices, acts on the hypothesis that the disease enters the mounts organism by the digestive caned and not through the air passages. It is directed that all articles of drink he well holied and wine thor that all articles of drink he well holied and while thor-oughly heated before use. Food must be theroughly conked and it, as well as liquids, must be partaken of from vessels previously heated. Water, after being holied for use, must be kept only in vessels that have been licated, and, when wanted for washing purposes, oust be treated with two per cent of carbolle acid, licant must be cut into thin silves and heated, and fruits washed in bolled water before eaten. Boiled water should be used several times daily in weakers the water should be used several times daily in washing the hands and face. Attention will be given to every detail cerning the disease and the attempt made to discover the specific intercorganism to which it is surmired, the discase is due

The Russian Minister is spending the summer in Pittsfield Massachusetts, where he occupies the old Pomercy mansion. According to the Riston Journal he has shocked the good people of that recon by sitting with friends on his vine-covered piacen and playing cards on Sunday afternoons. "We have all seen tim do it," says the Journal's informant, "forms soon as his arrival was announced in the local papers we all as his arrived was announced in the local papers we all task pions Sabbath walks past the place where the Rus-sians were domicided." But the card maying is not the worst of it, for searchedy has seen the little De Straves running a Punch and Judy show under the trees on the randomy a random and their step in the trees on the laws, also on should a and the little follow who manipulated the figures did it in such a wordly was that his sounger brother actually "besied over" on the grans and kicked and screened with delight. It is admitted, however, that the Minister and his family seem to be living very happily, and that "no far as they have made acquaintances everybody likes them."

The credit of being the first base ball pitcher to deliver curved balls—balls which soom to be going straight over the home topse, but suched turn aside and go out of the batter's reach or some his the leave-sectained in behalf of several players. No all college near except those from Harvard melst that the art was discovered at Yale. Harvard men gener-ously credit a Princeton player with being the father of curve pitching. It is held by others that deceptive pitching—in reality curve pitching, but not then recog-nized as such-was practised by professional players some time before any synapsers professional players from a veteran everth years parties than that season the possibility of pitching a ball in a curve, either by design or accidentally was demonstrated not long ago when one of the well known pitchers won a wager, after many trule, by delivering a ball so that it passed to tween the first and second and the second and third of three stakes act up in a straight row.